

# The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1910.

## THE IMPORTERS OF RICHMOND.

Ten years ago the customs receipts at Richmond were less than \$11,000. In the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the customs receipts at this port were over \$183,000.

All the duties paid on goods imported to Richmond should be paid in Richmond. It would cost the Richmond importers no more duty on importations when paid in Richmond than if the same goods were delivered to them at New York, or at any other port, and duty paid there. Indeed, it would be greatly to the advantage of the Richmond importers if they should insist upon the delivery of their goods here instead of at New York. Brought to Richmond to the collector of customs here and stored in a United States bonded warehouse (there is already an excellent warehouse here, and, as the volume of business increased, other warehouses could easily be provided) they could be stored for the period of three years, and taken out of bond as the dealers might require, and the duties on the goods are released. Say that the duty amounted to \$5,000 on a consignment of goods, if the goods were held in bond here the importer could pay from \$50 to \$500, or more, as he pleased, and as his trade required, obtain possession of his goods, dispose of them, then pay more duty, get more goods and so on until the stock he exhausted. This would give the importer the chance to use his money for other purposes instead of locking it up in unsold stock. When the duty on Richmond importations is paid at New York or at any other port, the full amount of duty must be paid before any part of the goods can be delivered.

Paying duty in Richmond on Richmond importations, the Richmond importer would have another great advantage. He would be at no risk for loss of goods in transit. He would pay duty on what he received. The railway and steamship companies transporting the goods give bond to the Government to deliver goods from the port of entry to the port of delivery. Richmond is a port of delivery.

There would be another and great advantage to Richmond if the importers should have their goods delivered here that would be seen in the deposits of the Richmond banks. Persons coming here to live or to make investments give special attention to the bank statements. Their opinions of the business of the place are affected by the volume of the bank deposits. If these deposits are increasing, they reach the conclusion that the town is prosperous in a business way; if the deposits are decreasing, they are often inclined to look no further. The payment of customs duties at Richmond on imported goods brought to this market for sale here would increase the deposits in the Richmond banks. The Richmond importer paying customs duties at New York or at any other port, would be compelled to take the money out of the Richmond banks, thus decreasing the deposits here.

The case is so simple that a bare statement of the facts should be sufficient to influence the action of the Richmond importers in the future. The delivery of their goods on partial payments as the goods are needed; the security of their goods in transit; the use of their money for other activities; the increase of the deposits in the Richmond banks—these are some of the advantages within reach of the importers, and we feel sure that they will be improved.

## GOING "AUTOMOBILE CRAZY."

We are told in a dispatch to the New York Tribune from St. Louis that the growth of the automobile trade has resulted in many communities throughout the Southwest in "propagating borrowing, even to the mortgaging of homes," and the matter has become so serious that bankers in the districts tributary to St. Louis view the situation with disfavor, if not with alarm.

Recently the brokerage concern of McIlhenny & Company, in St. Louis, sent a letter of inquiry to 350 bankers in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Georgia and Oklahoma, asking among other questions, "Has the purchase of automobiles by your section been by persons who pay cash or persons who bought with borrowed funds on time payment?" Almost every one of the bankers to whom this letter was sent "expressed himself in terms of strong condemnation against the purchase of machines by persons who could not afford them."

A banker at Girardeau, Mo., wrote, "The number of automobiles has increased 300 per cent. during the last year. Within the last six months 50 per cent. were paid for by persons able to maintain them."

Little Rock, Ark., is said to have gone automobile crazy. One banker writes: "Little Rock has as many persons who have bought automobiles without being able to own them as any city of its size in the country." Another banker says, "More

than one-half the automobiles owned here were bought on borrowed funds or credit."

A banker writing from Moulton, Tex., says: "Some have spent the last dollar of their savings for years, and have borrowed the balance to make payments on automobiles."

A Greenville, Tex., banker reports: "Our county has sent out about \$225,000 during the last twelve months for automobiles, or about 7 per cent. on the net individual deposits of the county."

There are 900 automobiles in use in Wichita, Kan., and in the opinion of a banker of that town the automobile business is a menace to this country.

So the story goes, and the situation is summed up by a Skeiston, Mo., financier who remarks that "the automobile shows the human tendency towards wild speculation in buying everything offered on credit."

This is an interesting view of an interesting subject. Of course, it does not apply to the conditions in this and other communities in the more conservative South, but it is worth consideration, since those who are engaged in the brokerage and banking business further North are beginning to take notice.

## THE VIRGINIA BAR ASSOCIATION.

Excepting the meeting of the American Bar Association, the joint session of the Maryland and Virginia Bar Associations, beginning to-day at Hot Springs, will be the most notable gathering of lawyers in the country this year. Additional significance will be lent to the occasion by the presence of Mr. Justice Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, the latest qualified member of the United States Supreme Court, whose record as a Southern practitioner, law teacher and judge is so distinguished. Two years ago President Taft, then President-elect, was the foremost figure of the meeting of the Virginia Bar Association, attracting a tremendous assemblage of lawyers to Hot Springs. The combined Associations of Maryland and Virginia will no doubt break all previous records as to attendance on a meeting of this sort in Virginia.

There is no set of men of whom the Old Dominion has more just cause to be proud than her members of the Bar. The very words, "a Virginia lawyer," suggest a scholar and a gentleman, well versed in the common law and in the statutes, familiar with legal scholarship, as well as with the texts, maintaining a high standard of professional conduct and needing no code of ethics to guide his conscience. The history of the Virginia Bar is luminous with the names of men who have served illustriously the Commonwealth and the Nation.

It is the peculiar and great function of the Association to bring the lawyers of the State into a closer community of interest and into a position where ideas may be exchanged and theory and practice discussed. Through its members, as individuals, the Association has a bright opportunity not only to elevate the standards of the bar, but also to effect State legislation for the better.

The lawyers of Virginia and Maryland will have much in common, and the interchange of ideas will mutually benefit them. The opportunities afforded them for social and professional intercourse will be unusual, and we doubt not that the three days of business and of recreation in such delightful surroundings will make those who are present doubly glad that they are followers of Blackstone and "my Lord Coke."

Serious is the responsibility which rests upon the legal profession, not only in Virginia, but in every State of the Union, to see to it that litigation is less dilatory. From every corner of the country come complaints against the slowness with which legal machinery moves, hindered at every turn by technicalities. Nor is this all; there can be no doubt that popular dissatisfaction with the very structure of the law is growing. The cry is that judges sacrifice common sense to technicalities in decisions where common sense should rule, even in cases where the state of the law prevents the judge from ruling otherwise than in a technical way. In cases of this nature much of the popular impatience rests on ignorance of the structure of the law, unfamiliarity with the fact that the law must move in an orderly course, a failure to realize that the lawyers and the judges do not change the law, but that it is the people, acting through their representatives, who effect alterations and amendments. Upon the Bar devolves the duty of correcting such popular impressions and of endeavoring to keep the law in the respect and confidence of the people.

We have but one declaration to file, and we think there is none to traverse it; nothing but good can come of this notable gathering at Hot Springs, good for the Bar and good for the people of Virginia and Maryland.

## CONE LOSES, BUT MARCHES ON.

Here's a state of things! Cone Johnson defeated, but Cone Johnson's cause triumphant; a wet Governor on a dry platform. It would have been better to have elected Cone and defeated his policies than to have killed Cone and saved his party alive. The Houston Post is chiefly to blame. It had put in more of its time discussing issues rather than in making personal warfare against men, the result might have been different. We are sorry for its sake that its candidate, Cone Johnson, got sniped under, but it will have the poor satisfaction of knowing that it did the best it could. How much it paid out for the little girls in white with which it greeted Cone at so many of his earlier appointments, only Palmer, the business manager, knows, and he will not tell, as there is no law to compel such publicity. Cone will probably say to himself when he has

time to think it over, the workers die, but the work goes on.

Left to ourselves, we should prefer a dry Governor on a wet platform rather than a wet Governor on a dry platform. How Colquhoun will get around it or get over it or get under it, we have not the least idea. He was elected for his character rather than his policy, it would seem, and too much character in a case like this will prove somewhat embarrassing particularly to those who backed him against the field.

We take some comfort in the thought, now that it will have a good deal of business of its own to look after, the Houston Post will let other peoples' affairs alone.

## STILL FIRING AT THE FEES.

The fee system is attracting a great deal of attention in North Carolina. The question was a leading issue in the recent campaign in Wake county. Definite plans have been made for the discussion of the subject in Iredell and Rowan counties. The Charlotte Observer, though admitting that absolute uniformity of governmental machinery in North Carolina counties is neither practical nor desirable because of varying conditions, insists that "the salary basis has the advantage over the fee system in that it enables the taxpayers to know without undue research just what the county is paying for the services it receives." In the opinion of the Winston-Salem Press, "for a county to know exactly what it is doing is greatly to be desired."

This agitation does not mean, of course, that the public officers should be deprived of a liberal support, but it does mean that the business of the people shall be attended to precisely as the business of any corporation or individual is attended to on strictly business principles. It is manifestly unfair for the people to be taxed in the way of fees for the payment of their public officers what they would not consent for one moment to pay if the question of compensation were submitted to them. The only safe plan is the salary plan. It is fair to both the office-holder and the taxpayer.

## OVER-PRODUCTION OF DOCTORS.

Abraham Flexner has been making a thorough study of the medical institutions in this country for the Carnegie Foundation, which, we are informed, "has undertaken the gigantic task of reconstructing the educational systems of the United States and Canada." It has no authority really for its "pernicious activity," and it has on occasion, we believe, condemned worthy institutions which have been doing fairly good work. The present report deals exclusively with the medical institutions of the country, a large number of which it condemns, in the language of the New York Times, as "factories for the making of ignorant doctors."

Mr. Flexner's report fills a volume of 316 pages, in which he reviews first of all the history of medicine in this country, and then devotes his eminent talents to the discussion of such subjects as the proper basis of medical education, the actual basis of medical education, the course of study, the financial aspects of medical education, the medical sects, the post graduate school, the State Board, the medical education of women and the medical education of the negro.

The second part of his report is devoted to the consideration of the medical schools in each State of this country and in the Provinces of Canada. Taking the States, he reports, among others, that in Alabama, with a population of 2,112,465 and 2,357 doctors, there are two medical schools with low entrance standards, inadequate equipment and insufficient financial resources, which facts, if they be facts, have led him to the conclusion that "real satisfactory medical education is not now to be had in Alabama."

In Arkansas, with a population of 1,476,582 and 2,355 physicians, there are two medical schools, both of which are local institutions, "in a State that has at this date three times as many doctors as it needs," and neither of the schools "has a single redeeming feature."

California has four times as many medical men as it needs or can properly support, and "if laws were enacted to close schools flagrantly defective, seven of the ten medical institutions in that State would be wiped out at once."

Colorado is overladen with doctors. One of the medical schools in the District of Columbia "has an assured future"; the other two are not worth mentioning.

Georgia has five medical schools and 2,087 doctors in a population of 3,557,412. Mr. Flexner thinks that "two of these schools should be suppressed, one cut adrift to perish by itself, and the remaining two consolidated."

In the opinion of Mr. Flexner, "the city of Chicago is, in respect to medical education, the plague spot of the country."

None of the four medical schools of Iowa, with 3,624 doctors in a population of 2,192,608, is satisfactory, while "one of them is a disgrace to the State and should be summarily suppressed."

One of the schools in Louisiana is described as one of the very few existing Southern schools that deserve development, while another is spoken of as a hopeless affair.

North Carolina has four medical schools and about 1,300 doctors for 2,142,084 population. One of these schools is called "thoroughly wretched," while two are capable of doing acceptable work. The fourth is a philanthropic enterprise in the shape of a colored school.

South Carolina has one medical school and 1,141 doctors to 1,510,566 population, and this school receives little of either praise or blame from the investigator.

Tennessee is said to protect more low-grade medical schools than any other Southern State.

Virginia, with 2,215 doctors and

2,032,567 population, has three medical schools. One of these schools was destroyed by fire last winter, and the Carnegie investigators, according to the report in the Times, "believe that this should precipitate the union of the two independent schools."

This is an interesting story. We are inclined, however, to doubt its correctness, in view of the fact that at these same medical schools many of the most eminent men of science in this country have been educated. Unquestionably, there is need for harder entrance examinations, severer tests for graduation, longer courses in most of the schools, but not in the Virginia schools—here the four-year course has been adopted—and more competent and thorough work on the part of the medical boards in the several States, where such boards have been created. In the licensing of physicians. There has been great advancement in medical education in some of the Southern States, certainly during the last ten or twenty years.

The feature of the report, as printed in the Times, that will cause some discussion is the inebriety with which it is announced that the "Carnegie Foundation has undertaken the gigantic task of reconstructing the educational systems of the United States and Canada." By what authority, it is not stated, but thousands will be impressed with the cock-sureness of this announcement and will rejoice that this new smithy has been established for the purpose of hammering the educational work of this country into the Carnegie pattern.

## FOR THE MENTALLY OBTUSE.

It ought to be explained possibly, for the information of the mentally obtuse, that satire is one of the most powerful weapons the writer and speaker can have at his command. It was cultivated by ancient Roman writers, and in modern literature for the "correction of corruption, abuses, or absurdities in religion, politics, law, society and letters." Garnett tells us that "without humor, satire is ineffective; without literary form, it is mere clownish jeering."

"Well-known instances of ironical argument are Burke's 'Vindication of Natural Society,' in which Bolingbroke's arguments against religious institutions are applied to civil society; Whately's 'Historic Doubts,' in which Hume's arguments against Christianity are used to prove the non-existence of Napoleon Bonaparte; Swift's 'Argument Against the Abolition of Christianity,' and his 'Modest Proposal' for relieving Ireland from famine by having the children cooked and eaten." If Swift lived nowadays, some literal person of small mind and spavined apprehension would doubtless have charged him with "very ill-timed levity," when his whole purpose was to correct the conditions in Ireland which made famine possible. Likewise, some "poison-minded creature" would have been positively shocked at the ignorance of Bishop Whately in trying to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte never lived, when, as a matter of fact, his tomb can be pointed out to this day in the city of Paris, France, as we have been informed by persons who have actually seen it.

To say that Dr. Crippen made a mistake, first, in not being an American citizen so that he could have murdered his wife in Italy and sought refuge in the United States, after the manner of Porter Charlton, is really not levity, but a serious effort to expose the stupidity of our diplomacy, which refuses to send a confessed murderer back to the place where he committed his brutal crime because there has been a misunderstanding between Italy and the United States in the interpretation of a Treaty.

## BRANDY FIFTY YEARS OLD.

Fifty-year-old brandy, think of it! Yet, that is what they have been sampling up in Houston, Virginia, according to the Houston Record-Advertiser. Let New York millionaires and Newport swell imbibe the costly vintages of France; they cannot buy such brandy as that. Here is the account of the finding of this rare treasure:

"In 1860 Major Hendricks, who resided in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek, as was a custom in those good old days, made a lot of apple brandy, several gallons of which was put away for future use. In 1865 the vessel containing this brandy was hid away to keep it from being taken by the Yankee soldiers, who passed through this country at that time. In the meantime Major Hendricks died, and the brandy being so securely hid it was forgotten, and remained in its place of hiding until some one accidentally discovered it a short while ago. Last Saturday a small bottle of this liquor was presented to the Confederate Veterans of Hunting Creek, and was exhibited by Capt. Dick Edwards, and all of the old boys were allowed to smell and smack their lips. The connoisseurs said it was the finest they ever had the pleasure of smelling."

Apple blossoms and golden sunshine imprisoned for fifty years. Think of it!

## THE POTATO BREAK.

The potato is the latest of the Burbank discoveries. How long he worked on the production of this remarkable hybrid we do not know, but we are told by the Lexington Dispatch that down in Tyro Township, N. C., the thing grows wild or naturally. Mr. W. B. Hunt, of that region, "trotted a bunch of potato tops to town, clinging to which were small green balls which looked like young tomatoes, and which when cut open

produced a row of seeds just like a tomato." The plants are said to have produced Irish potatoes for several seasons, after which the seed "run out," changing the type of the potato from the spotted variety to all white or all blue tubers. Last Spring he planted new seed, but did not have quite enough to finish out a row, and planted some of the potatoes he had raised last year. Last year also he planted tomatoes near the potatoes, and in the part of the row where he planted his home-grown potatoes the tops grew which this year produced the potatoes.

This is a remarkable story, and it is probably true, and shows the infinite variety of the South. The potato plant which will produce potatoes under ground and tomatoes above ground is a new crop worth having in these hard times when labor is scarce, and, according to Dr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, the country will not be able to feed itself unless some new method of increasing the crops is discovered. Two crops from the same plant in the same season and with the same labor ought to help the situation materially.

## 'WARE THE DOG.

About this time of year we always hear a great deal about hydrophobia and the enforcement of the dog laws. Recently, several persons have been bitten in this community by dogs that were supposed to be mad, and we believe that in one case well-defined symptoms of rabies have appeared. It is a fearful disease, and until Pasteur's treatment of it in 1882, it was supposed to be incurable. The disease has been known since the earliest historic times and various palliatives had been tried with indifferent success until the great Frenchman discovered by the inoculation of the patient with the virus itself, the disease could be cured. All dogs that bite are not mad dogs, however, and it is advised that "the animal should not be killed, for as rabies is invariably fatal to canines, the recovery of a sick animal definitely disproves rabies." In all cases where persons have been bitten, however, the wounds should be cauterized as a precautionary measure, pending the examination of the animal by which the injuries were inflicted.

If the owners of dogs would take better care of them during the hot weather, there would be fewer mad dogs. They should be kept on the owners' premises and out of the heat and confusion of the crowded streets. Proper food, cool, damp places to lie and only moderate exercise would save many a valuable animal from suspicion and every community from the annual mad-dog scare.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot is guilty of lese majeste on the first count. Conceit is charged by our contemporary against him who said "Me and my people."

"He might have had the Donnybrook Irishman for one grandparent and the Captain of the White Company for another; so regularly he struts around with a chip on his shoulder, and so constantly he keeps his lance in readiness to run a joust with any foeman in any cause. If imprisoned in his own library at Oyster Bay and denied all masculine company, we verily believe that ere a week he would be lurching at his own reflection in the looking-glass."

The Virginian-Pilot has at last solved the mystery of why the Moses of Oyster Bay uses a safety razor.

Here is the North Carolina idea of the sort of culture a girl should receive in her higher education, as a Tarheel exchange puts it: "Let our girls learn the stately measure of the rolling pin, let them run the scales upon the resonant dish of the scales, let them realize the sculptor's art, let them feel the pressure of their dear, sweet, fairy fingers upon the plastic cone of the crisp corn bread."

If the North Carolina girls were to become as expert in the composition of corn bread as their brothers are in the disposition of corn licker, the girls would be "going home."

The Bristol Herald-Courier tells us that—

"The Washington correspondents do not know Congressman Slomp's first name, but it remained for a religious paper to refer to him as Congressman Slump."

It would be more proper to refer to "Little Bascomb" as Congressman Slumped, for he will be that—and then some—when the returns from the Ninth come in in a few more weeks now and present Henry Stuart a seat in Congress.

Just what a high opinion Alabamians have of Col. John S. Mosby—and they know him—is shown in the following editorial article from the Montgomery Advertiser:

"Although Colonel John S. Mosby, of Virginia, became a Republican soon after the war closed, his motives have never been questioned, and his high personal and social standing never affected. He was of immense benefit to Virginia's relations with General Grant. He has held several important positions under the Government, and met every requirement with ability and fidelity. His duties at one time brought him to Montgomery, and all our people hold him in most affectionate regard. He has recently been deprived of the position he held, and while there is a very general belief that his fearless exposure of men caught in criminal acts had most to do with the desire to get rid of him. He knew too much for the personal comfort of some people high up in financial and the future may fall in pleasant places."

That was a very nice thing to say, and it must be gratifying to Colonel Mosby to feel that the Alabama folk hold him in such regard.

The fee system and the tipping system ought to be bundled up in one package and dropped in mid-ocean.



**Patriotism**

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most of us are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of

**DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.**  
 It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

## State Board of Education.

What is the exact address of the State Board of Education? The Capital Building, Richmond. L. C. Stearnes, Secretary.

## Barrier Treaty.

What was the barrier treaty? That by which the Low Countries were ceded to the Emperor Charles V. of Germany. It was signed by the British, Austrian and Dutch ministers, November 15, 1715.

## "No Royal Road to Learning."

Who said, "There is no royal road to learning"? The expression "there is no royal road to learning" dates back to the third century before Christ. Ptolemy Soter, King of Egypt, was the pupil of the famous mathematician Euclid, and when the royal youth asked if geometry could not be made a little easier the reply was the famous epigram.

## "There's Many a Slip."

How did the saying, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," start? The expression, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," originated during the time of Anacrusis, King of the Leleges in Samos, an island in the Grecian archipelago. Anacrusis oppressed his slaves so bitterly while culti-

vating a vineyard that one of his victims prophesied that he would never live to taste the wine. When the grapes had been gathered and the wine made, Anacrusis sent for the slave, and holding the goblet in his hands, asked what he had to say for his prophecy. The slave replied, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." At that moment a messenger ran in announcing that a wild boar had broken into the vineyard and was doing great damage. Anacrusis hastily set down the goblet of wine untasted and rushed out in pursuit of the boar. He was killed in the encounter.

## First Colonial Seal of Virginia.

What is the date of the first colonial seal? May 15, 1617.

## Pin Money.

What is the meaning of pin money? The term "pin money" had its origin when pins were first invented and they were used to fasten the clothes. In the fourteenth century the makers were allowed to sell them only on the first and second days of January. It became the custom to give a certain sum of money for a certain number of pins. The phrase "pin money" has been retained to signify an allowance for a woman's personal expenditures.

# GRAND OLD BEAST HAS PASSED AWAY

BY LA MARQUISE DE FERRERS.

THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT has been the preservation of old-time features of English life will experience a certain sensation of sadness at the closing of the doors of the last remaining bull of the famous Chartley herd of wild cattle, and the head of the grand looking beast, the last of its kind, is now being prepared by the Wards, the well-known taxidermists in Piccadilly, for preservation in the great National Museum of Natural History, at South Kensington. The bull belonged to the Duke of Bedford. But the latter, although he had in 1903 transferred the herd to the Abbey, was moved by a sense of the fitness of things to send back the animal some months ago to Chartley, to die in that park where it had been calved, and where its ancestors had roamed for so many centuries.

Of the origin of the celebrated Chartley herd of wild cattle, which was always of cream color, with black ears and muzzles, nothing very definite is known, except that they were driven into Chartley Park from the neighboring forest of Needwood during the reign of Henry II, and contemporary records dealing with the sojourn of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Chartley Hall, which is in Staffordshire, refer to the wild beasts in the park of Chartley as being of very ancient descent.

This herd of cattle may be said to have been identified for many hundreds of years with the name of Chartley, the name of the family who owned the house of Shirley, who are on record as having been established at Nether Ecton in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, and the Christian name of Sevalius, borne by the Shirleys at the court of that monarch, is still borne by the family who own the house of Shirley, who are on record as having been established at Nether Ecton in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, and the Christian name of Sevalius, borne by the Shirleys at the court of that monarch, is still borne by the family who own the house of Shirley, who are on record as having been established at Nether Ecton in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, and the Christian name of Sevalius, borne by the Shirleys at the court of that monarch, is still borne by the family who own the house of Shirley, who are on record as having been established at Nether Ecton in the reign of King 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